

The Democratic Standard.

DEVOTED TO THE SUPPORT OF THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS—THE DIFFUSION OF GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—AND THE REFORM OF ALL POLITICAL ABUSES.

BY D. P. PALMER.

GEORGETOWN, O., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1840.

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MARTIN VAN BUREN

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
OHIO ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
BENJAMIN JONES, of Wayne county,
FRANCIS A. CUNNINGHAM, of Preble.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

1st District, John H. Gerard,
2nd " James B. Cameron,
3d " Christopher Sroufe,
4th " Nathan Kelly,
5th " James Cole,
6th " William Skinner,
7th " John A. Fulton,
8th " George W. Sharp,
9th " Daniel Karshner,
10th " John P. Hambleton,
11th " Samuel Smith,
12th " Calvin Ackley,
13th " James Hoagland,
14th " Ephraim Wood,
15th " Joseph Lewis,
16th " John Sherman,
17th " William Deford,
18th " Matthias Sheplar,
19th " James Simenal.

From the Ohio Statesman.

LOOK HERE, DEMOCRATS OF OHIO.
JOHN TYLER OPPOSED TO POOR MEN ENJOYING THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE!

See JOHN TYLER'S Democracy—the Federal Candidate for the Vice Presidency, now in this City. Read, and answer if you can vote for such a man, in preference to the Patriot, Warrior, and poor Man's Friend, Col. R. M. Johnson.

As JOHN TYLER, the Federal Candidate for the Vice Presidency, is now in this city, paying court to his abolition friends in Ohio, who are so consistent in PRINCIPLE as to vote for a large Virginia slaveholder, we think it a proper time to call the attention of all men who lay any claim to Democracy, equal rights and common consistency, to the VOTES and principles of this man, that no one need vote ignorantly. It shows, too, how well the enemies of equal rights—the Federal aristocrats everywhere harmonize—all unite against the rights of the white man, and against the guarantees of free government and free constitutions!

From the 5th No. of our Extra.
We reiterate the indisputable facts, taken from History, establishing beyond all controversy that the Federal candidate for Vice President, JOHN TYLER, is 1st. OPPOSED TO THE POOR MAN ENJOYING THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

2nd. That he is OPPOSED TO THE PEOPLE HAVING THE PRIVILEGE OF ELECTING THEIR OWN GOVERNORS.

3rd. THAT HE IS OPPOSED TO SHERIFFS BEING ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

4th. That he is OPPOSED TO VESTING AS MUCH POWER IN OFFICERS ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE AS IN THOSE APPOINTED OR ELECTED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

We shall proceed to establish these positions by the recorded history of the country. Those desirous of examining for themselves, we refer to the "Debates of the Virginia Convention."

In 1827-28, a bill passed the Legislature of Virginia, providing for taking the sense of the voters on the propriety or impropriety of calling together a convention, to amend and revise the State constitution. The vote being taken, those in favor of holding a convention succeeded by some five thousand majority.—Each Senatorial district elected four members to the Convention. JOHN TYLER, the present Federal candidate for Vice President, was chosen as one of the delegates to represent the district composed of Charles City, Elizabeth City, James City, City of Richmond, Henrico, New Kent, Warwick and York. Among other distinguished individuals, Ex-President Madison and Monroe held seats in the Convention. [See proceedings of Convention, page 3.]

The Convention assembled in the city of Richmond, on the 5th of October, 1829. It was immediately discovered

that the members were divided into two parties—one party being in favor of retaining the aristocratic features of the then existing Constitution; and the other resolved to so amend it as to extend to the mass of the people those privileges and immunities which were enjoyed by the wealthy inhabitants of the State. By the old Constitution, none but freeholders had the rights of a voter—and that instrument contained many other provisions no less aristocratic.

On the ninth of October, the following resolution was adopted by the Convention. [See page 20.]

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the Legislative department of Government, as established by the present Constitution, and to report to this convention, either a substitute for the same, or such amendments thereto, as in their opinion are necessary, or that no substitute or amendment is necessary."

The committee thus appointed, reported sundry resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, as will be seen by the following extract. [See page 354, 345.]

"In committee of the whole,

Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1829.

"The committee then proceeded to the consideration of the third resolution reported by the Legislative committee, in the words following:

"Resolved, That the right of suffrage shall continue to be exercised by all who now enjoy it under the existing constitution; Provided, That no person shall vote by virtue of his freehold only, unless the same shall be assessed to the value of at least — dollars, for the payment of taxes, if such assessment be required by law; and shall be extended, first, to every free white male citizen of the commonwealth, resident therein, above the age of 21 years who owns and has possessed for six months, or who has acquired by marriage, descent, or devise, a freehold estate assessed to the value of not less than — dollars, for the payment of taxes, if such assessment be required by law; Second, or who shall own a vested estate in fee, in remainder, or reversion, in land, the assessed value of which shall be — dollars; Third, or who shall own and have possessed a leasehold estate with the evidence of title recorded, of a term originally not less than five years, and one of which shall be unexpired, of the annual value or rent of — dollars; Fourth or who for twelve months next preceding, has been a housekeeper and head of a family within the county, city, borough or election district, where he may offer to vote, who shall have been assessed with a part of the revenue of the commonwealth within the preceding year, and actually paid the same; Provided, nevertheless, that the right of suffrage shall not be exercised by any person of unsound mind, or who shall be a pauper, or a non-commissioned officer, soldier, sailor, or marine, in the service of the United States, nor by any person convicted of any infamous offence; nor by citizens born without the commonwealth, unless they shall have resided therein for five years immediately preceding the election at which they shall offer to vote, and two years preceding the said election, in the county, city, borough or election district where they shall offer to vote (the mode of proving such previous residence when disputed, to be prescribed by law); and shall possess, moreover, some one or more of the qualifications above enumerated."

"Mr. Leigh moved to amend the above clause, by inserting after the words 'the preceding year' the words 'to the amount of —'

"Mr. Doddridge said, that the controlling argument against fixing an amount of tax, when the question had been debated in committee of the whole was, that it enabled the Legislature, by putting the tax a cent below the constitutional limit, to CURTAIL THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE AT PLEASURE—and they would be inclined probably, in that direction, rather than the other, inasmuch as they were themselves for the most part free holders."

The question was then taken on Mr. Leigh's amendment, establishing a certain tax, and decided in the negative, by yeas and noes, as follows: [See page 640.]

For striking out, Mr. TYLER voted with the yeas 42—and that old staunch republican, Mr. Madison, voted with the noes 51. Thus Mr. TYLER proved his HOSTILITY TO POOR MEN VOTING AT ELECTIONS and in opposition to the democratic principles of James Madison. Is he not a fit candidate for the old Black cockade Federalists to support?

"Mr. Stanard then moved to amend the resolution by inserting, after the words 'who shall have been assessed,' (see above) the words, 'by a tax on property owned by him.' He said he did this, that the Legislature might not, by laying on some trifling tax of a cent or a few cents, introduce universal suffrage."

"Mr. Summers opposed Mr. Stanard's amendment. He thought the gentleman's fears unreasonable. The resolution confines the Legislature to house-keepers and heads of families—beyond that limit he could not go; and if they should admit all the house-keepers and all the heads of families in the Commonwealth, he, for one, should not consider it any instance of their misrule. Such a clause would exclude a useful class of men; he meant those who hired slaves in the performance of jobs and contracts."

"Mr. Doddridge said, there was another class whom Mr. Stanard's amendment would exclude, viz.—shop keepers and such as followed any business which required a license."

"The question was then put on agreeing to Mr. Stanard's amendment; and decided by yeas and noes."

Mr. TYLER voted to AGREE to Mr. Stanard's amendment—yeas 44; Mr. Madison with the noes 52. Again does the "great and good Tyler" vote in opposition to James Madison, and the right of the poor man voting!

Again, [page 54] this same JOHN TYLER voted against granting house-keepers and heads of families, the right of suffrage, unless they owned property! Mr. Madison voting in favor of extending the right!

Again, [pages 641, 647,] a proposition was made, "That every free white male citizen of this Commonwealth, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have remained in the state two years, and in the county in which he proposes to vote, one year, next preceding the time of offering such vote; who shall have been enrolled in the militia if subject to military duty; and who shall have paid a state or county tax, assessed upon him or his property, for the year preceding that in which he offers to vote, shall have a right to vote for members of the General Assembly."

Against the proposition did this Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency vote—yes, JOHN TYLER'S name still appears against the old soldier, who hap-

pened not to own property. Democrats—republicans of Ohio—what do you think of this?

We have now established, by his own recorded votes, our first proposition, viz: that JOHN TYLER, the Federal candidate for Vice President, is "OPPOSED TO THE POOR MAN ENJOYING THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE."

Our second proposition is, that JOHN TYLER is "OPPOSED TO THE PEOPLE HAVING THE PRIVILEGE OF ELECTING THEIR OWN GOVERNORS." We shall now proceed to establish this point by Tyler's recorded vote.

"IN CONVENTION.
Monday, Dec. 21, 1829.
Executive Committee.

"The first resolution as amended in committee of the whole, was then read as follows: [See page 709.]

"Resolved, That the Chief Executive office ought to be vested in a Governor, to be elected by the General Assembly, for three years, and to be eligible for three years thereafter. His term of office shall commence on the first day of January succeeding his election, or on such other day as the Legislature may from time to time designate."

Mr. Mercer moved to amend the above resolution by striking therefrom the words "General Assembly," and inserting in lieu thereof, qualified electors for the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

For this republican proposition—this absolute right of all freemen, that good old republican James Madison voted, and against it JOHN TYLER, the federal, whig, Bank candidate voted!—Friends of the people's rights—supporters of James Madison, what do you think of this federal candidate now. Laboring men, with what conscience can you support the enemy of your rights and privileges?

Thus JOHN TYLER cast his vote in opposition to Mr. Mercer's amendment granting the people the privilege of electing their own Governors.

We proceed in our third proposition, viz.—that JOHN TYLER IS OPPOSED TO SHERIFFS BEING ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

"IN CONVENTION.
Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1829.

"The question being on agreeing to that amendment reported by the committee of the whole, which proposes to strike out the word 'Resolved' from the fifth resolution of the Executive Committee, which resolution read as follows, viz: [See page 112.]

"Resolved, That the Sheriffs of the different counties in the Commonwealth shall hereafter be elected by the voters qualified to vote for the more numerous branch of the Legislature."

The yeas and noes being demanded, JOHN TYLER, true to his former votes, was opposed to this privilege also!

Fourth proposition—that JOHN TYLER is "OPPOSED TO VESTING AS MUCH POWER IN OFFICERS ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE AS IN THOSE APPOINTED OR ELECTED BY THE LEGISLATURE." [See page 711.]

"Mr. Tyler said he had, after much reflection, brought himself to vote in committee of the whole to abolish the Executive Council. He had not at that time explained his motives, believing that he was able satisfactorily to account for his course to his own constituents. But when he had given that vote it was on the hypothesis that the Governor was to be elected by the Legislature. He saw no danger attending the plan—he apprehended nothing from the effect of patronage in the hands of such an Executive. But the moment the election of Governor was to be thrown into the hands of the PEOPLE, he was led to a very different course. Under such circumstances, he was opposed to increasing by one iota, the power and influence of that officer."

Thus, it is apparent, that Mr. Tyler has no confidence in the capacity of the people for self-government. He was in favor of placing power and patronage in the hands of a man who received his office from the Legislature, which he was not, when the individual was elected by the PEOPLE.

We have now clearly established our four propositions. We have neither time nor room for comment. We shall conclude with a remark or two. Let it be borne in mind that Mr. TYLER voted in opposition to President MADISON in four questions of suffrage and the right of the people to elect their Governors.—And be it also remembered that Mr. TYLER invariably voted with BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH. We must make an extract or two from one of Mr. Leigh's speeches in the Convention, that the people may discover what are the principles of the man who was Mr. TYLER'S LEADER.

[See page 158.]
Mr. LEIGH said, "In every civilized country under the sun, some there must be who labor for their daily bread, either

by contract with, or subjection to others, or for themselves. SLAVES, in the eastern part of this state, (Virginia,) fill the place of the peasantry of Europe—the peasantry or day-laborers in the non-slave-holding States of this Union. The denser the population, the more numerous will this class be. Even in the present state of the population, beyond the Alleghany, there must be some peasantry, and as the country fills up, they will scarcely have more—that is, men who tend their herds and dig the soil, who have neither real nor personal capital of their own. And who earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow. These, by this scheme, are all to be represented—but none of our slaves. And yet, in political economy, the latter, [the slaves] fill exactly the same place [as white laborers]. I have as sincere feelings of regard for that people as any man who lives among them. But I ask gentlemen to say, whether they believe, that these who are obliged to depend on their daily labor for daily subsistence, CAN or do ever enter into political affairs! They never do—never will—never can."

Again Mr. Leigh says: [See page 162.] "No government can produce the greatest degree of happiness and safety, or fail to destroy them, which does not provide the most jealous security for property, which does not wed power to property."

Such are the principles of Benjamin Watkins Leigh—and such is the man whom Mr. TYLER selected as a proper example for him to follow!

It remains for the people of the United States to determine if they will aid in elevating a man to the second office in the Republic, who wants but an opportunity of robbing them of their dearest, their most sacred privileges!

Such are the men, people of Ohio, that your enemies, the self-styled Whigs, are parading through your state, with the emblem of log cabin and hard cider to deceive you. It is the means these aristocrats and enemies of human liberty take to deceive you. Freemen, be up and doing—he on the front battlements of freedom—do your duty, and your children will call you blessed.

From the Cleveland Advertiser.

UNPARALLELED MEANNESS—CONSPIRACY OF THE BANKERS TO CHEAT THE WORKING MEN.

On the 15th inst. an honest, hard working mechanic presented at the counter of the Bank of Cleveland, two one dollar bills for redemption. He was told by the little jumpers of the bank that the money was good enough for him, and payment was refused. He resorted to the only means left him to recover his pay—He sued the bank. Trial came off—Judgment was rendered, and THE BANK ATTORNEY AND A BROKER OF THIS CITY entered bail for appeal.—There was no question of law or fact, involved in the trial. It was simply a collection suit. For the sake of keeping the honest laborer out of his hard earnings for eight long months, the bank appealed, subjecting the poor man to the trouble and expense of a law suit in the Court of Common Pleas. The actors in these disgraceful transactions deserve to be confined in the dungeons of the jail and fed on bread and water only till the two dollars are collected on execution from the Court of Common Pleas. These acts are no better than stealing the bread from the plates of the widow and orphan, to gratify their tyranny and revenge, if they would do this, they would leave the dead to stink unburied and smelt their lips in a charnel house of their own creation.—These are the men who profess to be such earnest friends of the poor man! These are the Harrison Democrats of 1840! How much money did the Bank of Cleveland pay to circulate Davis' Speech? What confidence will be placed in their professions, when they show themselves thus willing to send the infant hungry to bed, to turn the poor man naked into the street, to cast the widow upon the mercy of the storms of Heaven, and to break the spirit bending over the grave; wretches whose souls are steeped in the fraud of their system, hearts hot and reeking in daily pollutions; poor fools who hang their character upon the frail hook of corporate existence, driving puppies who lap the heel of a master made to their hands; miserable nurslings of corruption proud of their stench, what can honest men think of them?—What opinion can be entertained of them by those who walk the earth and breathe the air, and cherish the feelings which God gave to MAN.

Such is whiggery of Cuyahoga County.—Appealing a suit of two dollars! and for what? Expecting to reverse the judgment? Not at all. What then? Why render to make the poor man groan for bread. To subdue him to their will. To send want and misery to his table. To drive him and his children to desperation.

To make the father see the tear which hunger brings to the infant eye, and to make his soul quail at the moans of the mother of his children. This is the object! This is bank humanity! Curses on the infamous wretches.

For all we have said we have record evidence. The despicable robbers dare not deny it. It is as true as that the sun rose this day. While the blood mingles upon the cheeks of some who read this and while others read it, remorse will rack their guilty souls and rend their rotten hearts to the core, they will not dare to deny a fact, herein stated.—Read it then, ye plunderers of the poor, and when you lay your heads upon your pillows, soothe yourself to sleep with the consoling thought that you have robbed the poor working man and his wife and children of the use of TWO DOLLARS for eight months. Then sleep on, and dream of the honor of the President Directors and Company of the Bank of Cleveland. "The people must be reached through their sufferings."

From the Cincinnati Journal and Advertiser.

THE REAL HERO OF THE THAMES.

Mr. Editor:—I have taken pains to refer to the pages of such history as is calculated to give an impartial account of the bloody conflict with Tecumseh. I find every school book, every newspaper, and every document, not superintended in their publication, by Gen. Harrison and his aids, giving the credit to the SCAR-COVERED HERO Col. Johnson; of beginning, conducting the battle of the Thames. How can those who have lately been falsifying the known facts in this case, by representing that the battle was planned, conducted, and finished by Gen. Harrison, reconcile such statements with the following, taken from an impartial record of those times, and which corresponds with the statements of Col. R. M. Johnson, whose bravery and veracity no one doubts! Read it, honest men; and silence the slanders of these manufacturers of certificate heroes.

JUSTICE.

FROM GEN. BROWN'S VIEWS OF THE CAMPAIGNS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN ARMY, TAKEN FROM NILES' REGISTER OF APRIL 16th 1814, VOL. 6.

TECUMSEH AND COL. JOHNSON.

"On the left, the contest was more serious; Col. Johnson, who commanded on that flank of his regiment, received a terrible fire from the Indians, which was kept up for some time. The Col. most gallantly led the head of his column into the hottest of the enemy's fire, and was personally opposed to Tecumseh. At this point, a condensed mass of savages had collected; yet, regardless of danger, he rushed into the midst of them. So thick were the Indians at this moment, that several might have touched them with their rifles. He rode a white horse and was known to be an officer of rank—a shower of balls was discharged at him—some took effect—his horse was shot under him—his clothes, his saddle, his person was pierced with bullets. At the moment his horse fell, Tecumseh rushed towards him with an uplift tomahawk, to give the fatal stroke; but his presence of mind did not forsake him in this perilous predicament; he drew a pistol from his holsters, and laid his daring opponent dead at his feet. He was unable to do more; the loss of blood deprived him of strength to stand. Fortunately, at the MOMENT OF Tecumseh's fall, the ENEMY GAVE AWAY which secured him from the reach of their tomahawks; he was wounded in five places; he received three shots in his right thigh, and two in his left arm. Six Americans, and twenty two Indians fell within twenty yards of the spot where Tecumseh was killed, and the trains of blood almost covered the ground."

CONNECTICUT.

The profligate conduct of the Whigs has roused the spirit of the Democracy every where. In the recent town elections in Connecticut, the Whigs have been beaten in many towns where they succeeded last spring.

These elections do not always bring out the full strength of parties; but we learn from several letters, from the State, that a full vote was polled and the utmost efforts made at this time on both sides.

In New London, where the Whigs had 49 majority last April, the Democrats succeeded, after two or three ballottings, by about 20 majority. In Middletown, they have also succeeded, where the Whigs had a majority in April. In Suffield, an old Democratic town, which was turned against the Democrats, by the apostasy of a prominent Conservative, there was a most desperate struggle, and the Democratic candidates were elected by 15 majority. In Waterford, the Democratic majority was 75; and in Groton it was large. In Windsor and Windham, both Whig in 1838, the Democratic ticket prevailed. Norwich and Stonington elected Federal Whigs.—Globe.